

REMARKS

This Amendment responds to the Office Action dated April 15, 2004 in which the Examiner required a new title, objected to the abstract, rejected claims 11 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph, rejected claims 1, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and rejected claims 2-14, 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner acknowledge the Information Disclosure Statement filed April 16, 2004.

As indicated above, a new title has been provided. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner approves the new title.

As indicated above, a new abstract has been provided. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner approves the correction and withdraws the objection to the abstract.

As indicated above, minor informalities in claims 11 and 12 have been corrected. Applicant respectfully submits that the amendment does narrow literal scope of the claims. Furthermore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner approves the correction and withdraws the rejection to claims 11 and 12.

As indicated above, claim 1 has been amended in order to make explicit what is implicit in the claim. The amendment is unrelated to a statutory requirement for patentability.

Claims 1, 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by *Kraft* (U.S. Patent No. 6,424,829).

Kraft appears to disclose a wireless communication terminal, for handling location independent short messages, and a method for handling location independent short messages in a wireless communication terminal. (col. 1, lines 7-10) FIG. 1 schematically shows an embodiment of a first 100 and a second 110 wireless communication terminals connected to a cellular communication network 120. The network 120 comprises an antenna 130 for receiving and transmitting calls between terminals, a server 140 which can handle short messages, i.e., SMS messages. The terminals 100,110 in this embodiment symbolizes two cellular phones. Both terminals 100,110 are provided with control means (not shown) for handling receiving and/or transmitting location independent short messages. like Point-to-Point SMS messages, over the network to at least one receiver. (col. 3, lines 46-56) In order to read the short messages, the terminals 100,110 are provided with display means 150,160 for presenting short messages to the users of the terminals. The display means 150,160 can comprise an integrated display, provided with an interface provided in the terminal. This kind of display 150,160 means is commonly known, and will not be disclosed any further. Furthermore, at least one of the terminals 100 is provided with a message folder, e.g., the one shown in FIG. 2, to place and/or store short messages in. This folder is presented on the display means 150. (col. 4, lines 15-26) The message folder is provided with sorting means (not shown) to select short messages, when receiving or sending a short message. The sorting means can be a software provided in the terminal 100, which makes it possible for a user of the terminal to define certain sorting criteria in the folder. (col. 4, lines 29-34)

Thus, *Kraft* merely discloses terminals 100, 110 which can read short messages via a display means 150, 160 and in particular reading and storing messages within a message folder. Nothing in *Kraft* shows, teaches or suggests a plurality of storage locations including at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claim 1. Rather, *Kraft* merely discloses terminals which read and store short messages.

Since nothing in *Kraft* shows, teaches or suggests a plurality of storage locations including at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claim 1, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Claims 15 and 16 depend from claim 1 and recite additional features. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 15 and 16 would not have been anticipated by *Kraft* within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §102(e) at least for the reasons as set forth above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Claims 2-4 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over *Kraft* in view of *Smith et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,333,973).

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C § 103. The claims have been reviewed in light of the Office Action, and for reasons which will be set forth below, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to the claims and allows the claims to issue.

As discussed above, *Kraft* merely discloses folders which store information within a communication terminal. Nothing in *Kraft* shows, teaches or suggests at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claims 2-4 and 6.

Smith et al. appears to disclose field of message presentation to a user by which messages of all types are consolidated and graphically displayed in a searchable list to allow for easy graphical scanning, prioritizing, editing, selection, viewing, forwarding, playback, and response by the user. (col. 1, lines 20-24) Voice mail server 5600 processes and stores voice messages for the user. When a caller leaves a voice message, voice mail server 5600 stores the message at a location corresponding to the user and informs SMS server 5300 of the pending message. Voice mail server 5600 also notifies SMS server 5300 of the identity and telephone number of the caller which voice mail server 5600 obtains from the caller's telephone signal or from a local database. Voice mail server 5600 might make this notification via a direct connection to SMS server 5300 (not shown), or might alternatively, make the notification via a modem connection. In response to the notification from voice mail server 5600, SMS server 5300 formulates an SMS voice mail notification message to notify the user of the voice mail message. The voice mail notification message might include the caller's name and telephone number, a time and date stamp, and the name and address of voice mail server 5600. Fax mail server 5700 processes and stores fax mail messages for the user. When a caller sends a fax, or fax mail message, to network services provider 1200 for the user, fax mail server 5700 stores the fax at a location corresponding to the user and again informs SMS server 5300 of the pending message and the identity and telephone number of the caller. SMS server 5300 formulates an SMS fax notification message to notify the user of the fax. The fax notification message might include the sender's name and telephone and/or fax number, a time and date stamp, and the name and address of fax mail server 5700. Similarly, e-mail server 5800 processes and stores e-mail messages, and informs SMS server 5300 of the pending message and the identity of

the caller. SMS server 5300, in turn, notifies the user of the pending message via an SMS e-mail notification message. (col. 7, line 40 through col. 8, line 5) FIG. 7A is an example display in which message center 6100 presents the user with an indication of the total number of messages received 7100 and sent 7200, and a scrollable, selectable list 7300 of notification headers for all the received messages. Each entry in the scrollable list of notification headers identifies a received message and includes the sender's name 7400 and an identification icon 7500, identifying the type of message. The identification icons include, for example, icons used to identify voice mail, SMS messages, e-mail, and faxes. (col. 8, lines 35-45) FIG. 12 is an example of a screen display in which the user wants to retrieve e-mail from a caller using computer 1600 (FIG. 1). Message center 6100 provides a graphical depiction of the SMS e-mail notification message that mobile telephone 1100 received from network services provider 1200. At this point, however, e-mail server 5800 in network services provider 1200 continues to store the actual e-mail message. Message center 6100 permits the user to view the e-mail notification message and download the e-mail message from e-mail server 5800. When the user wants to retrieve the e-mail message after viewing the e-mail notification message, the user first selects the e-mail icon corresponding to the e-mail message from the message center display (FIGS. 7A and 7B), and then instructs mobile telephone 1100 to retrieve the e-mail message by pressing the "View" button. In response, mobile telephone 1100 establishes a connection with network services provider 1200 to download the e-mail message from e-mail server 5800. (col. 10, lines 37-56)

Thus, *Smith et al.* merely discloses voice mail servers, email servers and fax mail servers which store information for a user. Nothing in *Smith et al.* shows, teaches or suggests a method of storing information from a mobile communication

terminal and which stores information from the mobile communication terminal as claimed in claims 2-4 and 6. Rather, *Smith et al.* merely discloses storage locations used to store information such as faxes, emails and voice mails which are being sent to the user and not from a user. In other words, *Smith et al.* merely discloses storing data for a user on an external server. Nothing in *Smith et al.* shows, teaches or suggests storing information from a mobile communication terminal at a storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claims 2-4 and 6.

The combination of *Kraft* and *Smith et al.* would merely suggest having a message folder to store messages within the terminal as taught by *Kraft* and in addition providing voice mail servers, email servers and fax servers to store information being sent to the user as taught by *Smith et al.* Thus nothing in the combination of *Kraft* and *Smith et al.* show, teach or suggest a method of storing information from a mobile communication terminal including storing information in the terminal and in a storage location that is accessible over a network as claimed in claims 2-4 and 6. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 2-4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 5 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over *Kraft* in view of *Smith et al.* and further in view of *Jeon* (U.S. Patent No. 6,205,331).

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103. The claims have been reviewed in light of the Office Action, and for reasons which will be set forth below, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to the claims and allows the claims to issue.

As discussed above, *Kraft* merely discloses storing messages locally and not remotely. *Smith et al.* merely discloses storing information from an outside caller remotely. The combination of *Kraft* and *Smith et al.* would merely suggest to store information to be sent locally within the terminal as taught by *Kraft* while having received information stored externally as taught by *Smith et al.* Thus nothing in the combination shows, teaches or suggests storing information from a mobile communication terminal in a storage location in the terminal and at at least one storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claim 7.

Additionally, neither *Kraft* nor *Smith et al.* show, teach or suggest storing information at a first preferred storage location selected by a user if sufficient storage is available and storing information at a second preferred storage location selected by a user if insufficient storage is available at the first preferred location as claimed in claim 7.

Jeon appears to disclose a method for a sharing memory between an integrated digital cordless telephone and a radio paging receiver (CT-2 plus). (col. 1, lines 9-11) FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a CT-2 plus to which the present invention is applicable. Referring to FIG. 1, a first (main) controller 10 controls the general operation of the CT-2 plus. The first controller 10 has a central processing unit (CPU), and a first memory 11 consisting of a first ROM (Read-Only Memory) for storing an execution program according to the present invention, a first EEPROM, and a first RAM (Random Access Memory). The first EEPROM has a storage area for storing a predetermined number of telephone numbers. A display 12, composed of a liquid crystal display (LCD), displays various display data including an icon which represents the operating status of the CT-2 plus, under the control of the first

controller 10. (col. 2, lines 21-32) Radio paging receiver 20 has an antenna 26 and includes a second controller 21, a second memory 22, a decoder 23, a second receiver 24 and a regulator 25. (col. 2, lines 65-67) Second controller 21 is connected to the first controller 10 via a communication line, enabling the interchange of data therebetween, and switches on a power switch 18 upon receipt of a paging signal. The second memory 22 includes a second ROM (not shown) for storing a program for performing a paging mode, a second RAM (not shown) for temporarily storing the data generated while the program is performed, and a second EEPROM (not shown). The second EEPROM has a storage area for storing a predetermined number of paging data. (col. 3, lines 2-14) FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing how the radio paging receiver uses the first memory 11 of the CT-2 according to the present invention. In step 50, the paging data is input via the decoder 23. In step 51, the second controller 21 accesses the second EEPROM in the second memory 22 to determine if there is a spare storage area for storing the received paging data. If it is determined in step 51 that there is no spare storage area, the second controller 21 requests the first controller 10 to check if there is a spare storage area in the first EEPROM. At the request of the second controller 21, the first controller 10 accesses the first EEPROM to check if there is a spare storage area. The first controller 10 transmits the result to the second control 21 via the communication line. If, however, it is determined in step 51 that there is a spare storage area in the second EEPROM, the second controller 21 stores the paging data in the second EEPROM in step 55. If it is determined in step 53 that there is a spare storage area in the first EEPROM, the paging data is stored in the first EEPROM in step 54. In step 57, the second controller 21 transmits the address information of the paging data to the first controller 10, and the first controller 10

stores the address information in the first EEPROM. Then, the first controller 10 can access the paging data using the stored address information. If, however, it is determined in step 53 that there is no spare storage area in the first EEPROM, the second controller 21 stores the paging data in the storage area of the second EEPROM by overwriting existing data in the second EEPROM in step 56. (col. 3, line 45 through col. 4, line 6)

Thus, *Jeon* merely discloses accessing a second memory to determine if storage is available and if not determining if storage space is available in a first memory. Thus, nothing in *Jeon* shows, teaches or suggests storing information in a first preferred location selected by the user and storing information in a second preferred storage location selected by a user as claimed in claim 7. Rather, *Jeon* merely discloses if one memory area is filled, automatically storing to a second area, neither of which is selected by a user.

The combination of *Kraft*, *Smith et al.* and *Jeon* would merely suggest to store information to be sent locally as taught by *Kraft*, storing information sent to the user externally as taught by *Smith et al.* and to determine which storage area of two storage areas is available to store information as taught by *Jeon*. Thus nothing in the combination of the references shows, teaches or suggests a method in which information from a mobile communication terminal can be stored either in a terminal or a storage location that is accessible over a network while storing the information at a preferred location selected by the user as claimed in claim 7. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 5 depends from claim 4 and recites additional features. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 5 would not have been obvious within the meaning of

35 U.S.C. §103 over *Kraft, Smith et al.* and *Jeon* at least for the reasons as set forth above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 8, 10, 11, 17 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over *Smith et al.* in view of *Abe et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,249,668).

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103. The claims have been reviewed in light of the Office Action, and for reasons which will be set forth below, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to the claims and allows the claims to issue.

As discussed above, *Smith et al.* merely discloses an external storage system which stores information for a user. Nothing in *Smith et al.* shows, teaches or suggests presenting a user a list of available data items including at least one data item stored at a storage location in the terminal and at a storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claim 8. Rather, *Smith et al.* merely discloses providing information to a user which is stored only externally.

Abe et al. appears to disclose a message reading method for use with a radio pager. (col. 1, line 10) In FIG. 1, reference numeral 1 designates an antenna which receives a selecting paging signal; 2 designates a receiving section which amplifies and demodulates the selective paging signal and converts the thus-demodulated paging signal into a digital signal; and 3 designates a decoder which decodes the selective paging digital signal. The decoder 3 comprises a message identification section 4 which classifies messages according to addresses and stores the thus-classified messages into a corresponding folder; a folder management section 5 which manages the messages of an individual folder for each level in a hierarchy; a paging control section 6 which drives a speaker 15, a vibrator 16, and an LED (light-

emitting diode) 17; and a folder setting section 18 which controls and sets the relationship between the individual folders of the folder management section 5 and the paging control section 6 and the relationship between the individual folders and the display control section 7. (col. 3, lines 14-37) As shown in FIG. 2, an information message related to, for example, soccer, is classified into a folder entitled "News" in the highest hierarchical level 1 in an "E address." Next, the message is classified into a folder entitled "Sports" in lower level 2, and the message is stored into a folder entitled "Soccer" in lower level 3. (col. 4, lines 6-11) The folder setting section 18 can be set in such a way that, when a new message is stored in at least one of a plurality of folders, the paging control section 6 is activated to invoke the message in a prioritized manner or the display controls section 7 is caused to notify the user of the arrival of the message by indication. (col. 4, lines 18-23)

Thus, *Abe et al.* merely discloses storing an information message within folders. Nothing in *Abe et al.* shows, teaches or suggests presenting a user a list of available data items stored both at a location in a terminal and at a storage location accessible over a mobile communication network as claimed in claim 8. Rather, *Abe et al.* merely discloses storing data within folders within a radio pager.

The combination of *Smith et al.* and *Abe et al.* would not be possible since *Smith et al.* only discloses storing information externally while *Abe et al.* only discloses storing information internally. Nothing in the references show, teach or suggest storing information both locally and remotely as claimed in claim 8.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 10, 11, 17 and 18 depend from claim 8 and recite additional features. Applicant respectfully submits claims 10, 11, 17 and 18 would not have been obvious

within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §103 over *Smith et al.* and *Abe et al.* at least for the reasons as set forth above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 10, 11, 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 9, 12, 13 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over *Smith et al.* in view of *Abe et al.* and further in view of *Wicks et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,797,394).

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103. The claims have been reviewed in light of the Office Action, and for reasons which will be set forth below, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims and allows the claims to issue.

As discussed above, *Smith et al.* merely discloses storing data externally while *Abe et al.* merely discloses storing data locally. Nothing in the combination of the references shows, teaches or suggests a) presenting a user a list of available data items including at least one data item stored by a user and at least one data item stored by a central source and b) data items accessible by multiple users as claimed in claim 13. In fact neither *Abe et al.* or *Smith et al.* show, teach or suggest data items accessible by multiple users.

Wicks et al. appears to disclose an electronic communications routing system for distributing and accessing electronic information. (col. 1, lines 11-13) There are one or more base stations per system. Each system is designed to handle the traffic in a small group of users, as would be the case in a small office environment. All communications to the office go through the base station. The base station keeps track of messages for different users and routes the messages accordingly. (col. 2, lines 37-42) FIG. 4 is a screen display 300 of the user interface of base station 108 of FIGS. 1 and 2. In FIG. 4, nine "in" boxes are shown as bins 1-9. Each of bins 1-8

corresponds to a user of the system, i.e., a worker in the office, and is labeled with the first name of each worker. Bin 9 is a "common" bin whose information is directed to anyone at the office. As information from electronic communication networks such as the telephone network, paging network or Internet is received by the base station, the base station determines who the information is designated for, or addressed to, and places an icon in the appropriate bin of the intended recipient. Thus, the users are provided with "universal" mailboxes that provide a single point for checking on the many different types of information that can be destined for a specific user. (col. 7, lines 21-34) When a user selects their bin, a dialogue box appears to ask for the user's password. Once the password has been entered the user is shown an "In Box" window. In the following discussion, it is assumed that user "Curtis" has accessed his In Box by depressing the numeral "3" on the twelve key keypad on the base station and has correctly entered his password. FIG. 5 is a screen display 320 including In Box window 324 displayed on the display screen in response a request by Curtis to access his messages. The In Box window includes an In Box list which uses one row per message. The first item in each row is an icon indicating the information type of the message. The second item is the name of the sender, if known. The third item is the time the message was received. The fourth item is the size of the message and the fifth item is a brief word or two indicating what the message is about. (col. 8, lines 37-53)

Thus, *Wicks et al.* merely discloses a base station having a plurality of bins which are individually accessed. Nothing in *Wicks et al.* shows, teaches or suggests at least one data item is accessible by multiple users as claimed in claim 13. Rather, *Wicks et al.* merely discloses that multiple users can access a base station. (i.e.,

Wicks et al. does not disclose that a particular data item can be accessed by multiple users).

A combination of *Abe et al.*, *Smith et al.* and *Wicks et al.* would merely suggest that multiple users can access a single base station as taught by *Wicks et al.*, a plurality of servers store external data for a user as taught by *Smith et al.* while received messages are stored in folders as taught by *Abe et al.* Thus, nothing in the combination of *Smith et al.*, *Abe et al.* and *Wicks et al.* show, teach or suggest presenting a user with a list of available data including a data item stored by a user and a data item accessible by multiple users as claimed in claim 13. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 9, 12 and 14 depend from claims 8 and 13 and recite additional features. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 9, 12 and 14 would not have been obvious within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §103 over *Smith et al.*, *Abe et al.* and *Wicks et al.* at least for the reasons as set forth above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 9, 12 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

The prior art of record, which is not relied upon, is acknowledged. The references taken singularly or in combination do not anticipate or make obvious the claimed invention.

Thus it now appears that the application is in condition for reconsideration and allowance. Reconsideration and allowance at an early date are respectfully requested.

If for any reason the Examiner feels that the application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested contact, by telephone, the Applicants'


undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed within the current set shortened statutory period, Applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such extension of time may be charged to our Deposit Account No. 02-4800.

In the event that any additional fees are due with this paper, please charge our Deposit Account No. 02-4800.

Respectfully submitted,

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